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#### THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Convention.

England to Withdraw Her Flag from Our Continent.

The Damages by the Alabama Estimated at Fifteen Million Bollars.

Something More Than Money to be Demanded by the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1871. The State Department is bushy engaged in arranging for convenient reference all the information in our archives bearing upon the Alabama, the fishery and every other question of difference between the United States and Great Britalo, with a view to the approaching

MEETING OF THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION. Leading men, without distinction of party, here are beginning to properly appreciate the magnitude and the vast importance of the work devolving on that High Commission. They see how much the honor and interests of the United States depend on the capacity and firmness of the men who have been chosen to represent this country. The fact that all questions of difference shall come up for consideration and adjustment attracts the most serious attention of thinking men to the character of our claims and the extent of the injuries we have received by reason of the course pursued toward us by England. It is held that, should Eng-land attempt to put forward the fishery question as

MOST IMPORTANCE TO BE SETTLED. and assume that of the so-called Alabama claims and the complicated questions growing out of it, as well as the other subjects of dispute, to be only Incidental, there is no hope, if our Commissioners do their duty, that the joint Commission will come to any satisfactory conclusion. It is also held that the whole question of England's unfriendly attitude loward us during the rebellion must be brought Iorward for discussion. It is supposed representatives of England endeavor to evade this question, but it is determine I that the representatives of the United States shall insist upon its complete consideration. Fifteen millions of dollars is the computed sum that citi-zens of the United States have lost by the destruction of American merchant vessels by the Alabama and kindred cruisers. This amount, it is said, may be more than offset by counter claims of British subjects. A settlement of the Alabama question on such a basis, it is held, would not be satisfactory to the United States. The destruction of our commerce on the ocean, the prolongation of the war and the important questions involved in the conse-quences to us of Great Britain's course will be brought into the account. SOMETHING MORE THAN MERS MONEY

will be demanded. On this point it is argued that all the gold in the Bank of England and all the money that England can command could not begin to be sufficient reparation for the damage she has Shrewd diplomatists here assert that Great Britain is well aware of this, and that her Majesty's Commissioners will come prepared to assent, though it may be with reluctance, to the demands the United States will make. England, they say, cannot afford to remain much longer at issue with us. European complications will com pel her to come to terms, and her Commissioners cannot afford to return without settling the quesons they are coming to discuss. Without entering into details as to the probable manner in which the specific questions will be adjusted, it is the opinion f prominent people here that no satisfactory solution of the questions can be made unless Great Britain consents to withdraw her flag forever from ne American continent. Distinguished public men of both parties are privately pledged to this as the true American policy. On this point many republicans and democrats are united. The Irish element throughout the country is committed to it. It is understood that Congress will soon be called upon to declare that no arrangement to settle pur differences with Great Britain will be satisfactory to the United States so long as Great Britain re-

HER FLAG UPON THIS CONTINENT. The relations which her North American possessions now bear to the mother country, they say, will permit England to gracefully withdraw th British banner from America. John Bull may growl at first, and repudiate the idea of entertaining such a policy. Her Majesty's Commissioners will un-doubtedly exhaust all the arts and schemes of diplomacy, in which they are so well versed, to conclude the best bargain they can make; but it is held that if our Commissioners have the firmness to resist the blandishments of British diplomacy and refuse to be captured by what-an influential individual calls "the polished perfldy of British aristocracy" It will at last be found that her Majesty's Commis sioners have, deep down in their pockets, plenary powers to make such concessions as will bring about a sure and satisfactory settlement. There are some fears that Mr. Fish, by reason of his well known aristocratic tendencies, may be outwitted by the wily Britishers. The sight of Earl De Grey may make him melt immediately.

It is said that Mr. Fish's ambilion is to secure a

settlement of our differences with England and then go over as Minister to the Court of St. James, with the prestige of such a settlement, to enjoy the blessings of English hospitality. This would also suit the tastes and tendencies of Mrs. Fish, who has so carefully cultivated the graces of social life, and who would shine in company with the nobility, the Queen and all the royal family. Though the democrats opposed the St. Domingo scheme upon the ground of party policy they believe in the doctrine of

MANIFEST DESTINY.
It is one of the settled principles of their party. Prominent republicans will join with them upon this principle with reference to the settlement of our differences with England, so that attention is now turned toward the popular idea of the withdrawal of the embiem of English sovereignty from the Continent of America, with the ultimate and patural result of the acquisition of Canada and the whole Northwestern Territory by the free will of

Powers and Duties of the British Commissioners-Diplomatic Communication by

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. During the session of the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone made some explanations in regard to the Anglo-American joint Commission. It was empowered to discuss amicably all differences. Any difficulties arising during the progress of the negotiations were to be referred to the home government by cable telegram and instructions would be returned the same way.

Sir Jehn A. Macdonald's Departure for Wash-

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 16, 1871. Sir John A. Macdonald, member of the High Commission, leaves for Washington on the 1st of March. Sir George E. Cartier will be leader in the House

during his absence. The Massachusetts Legislature and the

Fishery Question. Bosron, Feb. 18, 1871. The Legislative Committee on Federal Relations to-day reported the following resolutions on the fisheries question:-

disheries question:—
Resolved, That the present legislation of the Canadian Dominion doon the theiries upon the northeast coast, and the arbitrary and unfriendly action of the authorities there toward our cliticase engaged in that important pursuit, constitute a grievance, that demands the attention and protection of the general government, and that it is of great moment that the negotiation about to take place between England and the United States should re-restablish in a clear manner and on a firm basis the ancient and firesiable rights of our citizens on the flexing grounds, should secure to them such privileges as the present state of the fisheries make reasonable and right, and growthe indemnity for any unjust seizures that have been made.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to send a copy of this resolve to ore flexelers and Reorassintatives in Con-

#### THE BRITISH ARMY.

The Probable Upshot of the Joint | Herald Special Report from

Details of the Gladstone Military Reform Bill.

THE OFFICE OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. My despatch of last night completely antici-

pated Mr. Cardwell's scheme of army reform. It was just announced in the House of Commons, when I learned that the Cabinet was sitting and had only altered one point in the programme-that the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cambridge, remains, but it is clearly established that he henceforth will be a subordinate of the Secretary of War.

The appointment of Military Secretary, a position now held by General Foster, is limited to five years.

This is a cause of rejoicing among army reformers. Because Mr. Foster is reactionary he is unpopular, and, besides, he is suspected of having a finger in all jobs.

The Cabinet was divided on the point of limiting the term of office of the Commanderin-Chief, but the party friendly to the royal

The Dake of Argyll supported them with all the warmth of a new convert to the cause, now that he is soon to be a relative by marriage of the Dake of Cambridge.

Popular sentiment is in favor of dispensing with the services of the Duke in the War Department. At the same time it is likely the Ministers will be able to manipulate the Commons so as to obtain the support of such a measure as they may agree upon.

The Duke of Cambridge, the Prince of Wales, Prince Christian and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar were present at the debate on army reform.

The British Army Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, introduced the bill for the reorganization of the army and proceeded to analyze the measure. In the course of his speech he declared that it was established now that the colonies must pay for their own defence. He announced that the subject of port defences was under

Mr. Cardwell's recommendations were much applauded. They include the abolition of the purchase system; the placing of the army under one system of administration, the form of service to be interchangeable; no more officers to be retired in a given year than the average number retired during the five preceding years; examination to precede commission, which must be subject to the approval of the Secretary of State; the classes of forces to be amalgamated, volunteers being considered as regulars; the standing force to be 431,000 men: the government to have power to appropriate railways in times of emergency.

The dowry of the Princess Louise was voted with but one dissenting voice.

The Works of National Defence LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. The defensive works proposed by the Secretary War are estimated to cost £50,000,000 and the new

artillery required £10,000,000 more.

Mr. Odo Russell's Diplomacy at Versailles-Bismarck and the Eastern Question-Sharp Censure by the Premier.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. By Parliamentary report to the HERALD I am enabled to state, through the cable, that in the House of Commons this evening Sir John Hay asked whether the government had authorized the statement made by Mr. Odo Russell to Count Rismarck on the 21st of November to the effect "that the state of the Eastern question would compel England to go to war with Russia. With or without allies?" Sir John said he wanted to know what prepara-

tions had been made to back up that threat Mr. Gladstone replied that Mr. Russell's arguments were unauthorized, but bore an official character. Mr. Russell had been vested with a certain discretion and no specific instructions had been

His course in this matter was censurable. Loss of Office.

Viscount Enfield stated that the government contemplated closing the British Legations at the minor German courts.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Sittings Postponed-Still Waiting for France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. It is understood that the next sitting of the Conference has been postponed a few days until the organization of a new French government and the arrival of a Plenipotentiary from France. The Conference took another adjournment to-day.

IRELAND.

More Fenians, but Peaceful.

TELEGRAM TO THE HEW YORK HERALO.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. Telegrams which have been received by the government from Ireland state that Captain Mackey and three other released Fenians left Queenstown last night for America.

There was no demonstration made, either at Cork or Queenstown, on the occasion, in consequence, it is alleged, of the tumult which prevailed in Cork the day previous on account of a Fenian reception.

#### SPANISH ROYALISM.

The New and the Cld Regime-Odds in Favor of the New.

MADRID, Feb. 16, 1871. I am enabled to report by telegram, for transmission by the cable from London, to the HERALD, that her Majesty the Queen of Spain has arrived at Nice, on her journey from Florence to the capital here to

join her husband, Amadeus.

It is asserted that Francisco d'Asis, husband of the ex-Queen Isabelia, has offered to swear allegiance to King amadeus and the new dynasty.

# FRANCE.

Bismarck's Terms of Peace Comparatively Moderate.

The Armistice Prolonged for Five Days Only.

Mapoleon's Pretensions Unfavorably

Withdrawal of the French Garrison from Belfort.

EXPOSURE OF GAMBETTA'S FALSEHOODS.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Moderate Terms of Peace-The Armistice Prelongation-Napoleon's Manifesto.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871. I am enabled to state for the information of the NEW YORK HERALD that the special correspondent of the London Times at Berlin telegraphs that the terms of peace proposed by Count Bismarck are

comparatively moderate. THE ARMISTICE PROLONGATION. In consequence of certain preparations made in the south of France for calling into service the mill-

NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO. The manifesto of Napoleon to the French people has been published at Versattles, and exertes much comment, generally of a nature unfavorable to the pretensions of the ex-Emperor.

tary class of 1872 Bismarck will consent to prolong

the armistice only five days.

GENERAL REPORTS.

TE LEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD Surrender of Belfort-Gambetta's Falschoods-Paris Items-Prussian Exac-LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871.

I am enabled to report to the New York HERALD that the capitulation of Belfort has been signed, and the garrison has withdrawn with arms and baggage.

The Paris Cloche (newspaper) says that the communications made to the government by General Chanzy prove that the "victory bulletins" of M. Gambetta were exaggerated accounts of the successes of the Army of the Lotre, made for the purpose of fostering hopes among the people which were unjustified by the truth. General Chanzy has made some painful disclosures as to the condition of the army, and advises France to postpone her

MORE ABOUT THE EMPEROR'S RETURN. It is reported that the Emperor William will not return to Berlin before peace, the speedy conclusion of which is confidently expected at Paris.

THE GHOST OF THE LOST CAUSE. A despatch from Brussels, dated to-day, reports that the Echo du Parlement newspaper says that the Count de Chambord has arrived there.

A special despatch from Versailles to the London Telegraph says all the arms of the garrison of Paris have now been delivered up to the Germans. M. Cresson, Prefect of Police of Paris, has re-The authorities of Paris have fixed the price of

bread at fifty centimes per kilogramme. PRUSSIAN EXACTIONS. The Prussians have exacted a contribution of 19,600 francs from the commune of Jervaque (?), and, the money not forthcoming, carried off the Mayor

and the Countess of Mohtgomery as hostages,

#### THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Triumph of the Moderate Republicans in the Assembly.

M. Grevy Elected President by an Almost Unanimous Vote.

A Provisional Government to be Established.

Thiers to be President and Favre Premier.

A Plebiscite to Decide the Future Form of Government.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871.

A despatch from Bordeaux enables me to inform the New York Herald that M. Grevy was to-day elected President of the French National Assembly. The total vote cast was 538, of which M. Grevy re-

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. Another Bordeaux despatch reports that at a caucus held last night, and composed of a majority of the delegates, it was resolved to establish a p rovisional republic, with Thiers as President, Favre as Premier and the Duke de Decazes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are to be MM. Simon, Picard, Buffet and Bartheloy. On the conclusion of peace the Convention will adjourn to Paris and will submit to a plebiscite the future form of government.

NO NEW ELECTIONS IN PARIS. It is new reported in Paris that no new elections for delegates to the National Assembly will be necessary in that city.

Biographical Sketch of M. Grovy. M. Jules Grevy, yesterday elected President of the French National Assembly, is a moderate republican in politics; hence his election does not necessarily indicate the restoration of the Orleans dynasty. He was born in 1810, at Mont-sous-Vandrez, in the Department of Jura, and was educated at the College of Poligny. From early manhood he espoused the cause of republicanism. He took active part in the revolution of July, 1830, and was one of the combatants with the soldiers, aiding in taking posses sion of the Babylon barracks. As many others, he gave but a lukewarm adhesion to the Orieans dynasty which succeeded the expelled Bourbon. Completing his legal studies he was admitted to the bar, where he distinguished himself by his speeches in favor of the radical party and in his defence of radicals charged with offences against the government, of which he was a vigorous opponent. M. Grevy was the counsel of the two companions of Barbes, and won additional reputation by his pleadings for them.

As might be supposed, M. Grévy was a hearty sup-porter of the revolution of 1848. After its accom-

much moderation and prudence that he avoided involving hims. If in the quarrets of political parties and became quit. popular with the masses. At the election for member, of the Constituent Assembly he was chosen to represent the Department of Jura by 65,150 votes-almost the unanimous choice of the

M. Greny was one of the vice presidents of the Assambly and a member of the Committee on Justice. On the tribune he was conspicuous for his oratorical powers and was regarded as one of the mos able and skillul leaders of the democratic party. Although elected as an independent candidate he voted ordinarily with the extreme left of the Assembly and supported the radical amendment on the question of the Presidency which was proposed to the constitution. This amendment was rejected on the 7th of October, 1848, by 643 to 158.

After the election of the 10th of December M. Greny went into opposition to the government of Louis Napoleon. He opposed the expedition to Rome, denouncing it in several speeches. Reelected to the Legislative Assembly, he remained fathful to the democratic cause, and voted generally with the Mountain. He was one of the principai opponents of the coalition between the royalists and the supporters of Napoleon, protesting against the law of May 31 and opposing the proposed revision of the constitution. The coup d'état drove him out of politics for a time. For several years he remained in private life, confining himself to the exercise of his profession. Subsequently, however, he re-entered the political arena, and he was elected a menuber of the Corps prior to the war, in opposition to the imperial gov ernment and demunciatory of the enormous armaments of the European Powers.

As will be seen M. Greny has been a consistent republican all his life. If, then, his election yesterday possesses any political significance at all, it must be regarded as favorable to the establ of a republic ruted by moderate men.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN.

Arrival of the Steamship Great Republic at San Francisco.

Smallpox Prevailing at Yokohama-A Number of the Crew of the United States Steamer Benicia Attacked-Attack on and Severe Injury of Two Americans at Jeddo-Departure of Mr. Seward from Hong Kong for

Singapore-His Reception at the

United States Consulate.

SAN PRANCISCO, Feb. 16, 1871. The steamship Great Republic has arrived from China and Japan. She brings nine Japanese students for San Francisco, seven for New York and thirteen for Europe, including one prince. Lord Howard de Walden is among the European bound passengers. She also brings 164 Cuinese and has 5,700 packages of tea, to be shipped overland to Chicago, 1,140 packages for Boston, 1,000 packages of tea and a large quantity of silk for New York, also a list of freight via Panama.

The following is the list of passengers bound eastward by the steamship Great Republic --For New York-P. Rattee, W. H. Lefferts, John Middleton, W. C. Low, J. Podorias, R. B. Smith, Colgate Baker, C. Deinhard-Mari, the Japanese Minister to the United States; Kanda, Nowa, Yataka, Toyama, Magomi and Kumasawa. For Europe- W. F. Kindom, E. A. Schoyer, Madenokooyle, Kulookye, Scougle, Kuzee, Matsums, Minami, Enwans, Incove, Tasaka, Newa, Lord Howard de Walden, Prince Niasama, Kituma, Yamasaki, Oosuki and Okada. The following is a list of her freight for the East:-To New York via Panama-333 bales of silk, 2,800 chests of tea and two chests of musk. Overland to

tea. To Boston-1,144 chests of tea. Smallpox was very prevalent at Yokohama. A number of the crew of the United States steamer Benicia had been attacked and several had died. No officers had been attacked. The crews of several German ships in the harbor had also suffered. The disease had assumed the form of an epidemic. On the 12th January, at Jeddo, Messrs. Dallas and Ling, employed as teachers in a Japanese college, were attacked and cut down with swords, and were

New York-279 bales of silk, 919 chests of tea and

29 packages of sundries. To Chicago-5,300 chests of

frightfully but not fataliy injured. Their assailants Mr. Seward had left Hong Kong for Singapore, Before leaving he held a reception at the American Consulate, at which he made a speech, commenting at length on the course pursued by our people towards China, and intimating that we must be prepared to be just towards the people of that country before demanding the extension of commercial privileges and relations. He thought the future of Japan assured, and considered the condition of affairs in China no more discouraging than those of Japan eight years since. He returned thanks for the courtesies shown him by natives and foreigners alike in all parts of both empires. His health is im-

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

The Tompone Collieries Preparing to Resume

TAMAQUA, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871. The Philadelphia Coal Company is preparing to resume work at three coilieries at once. The St. Clair Mines Still Closed.

Work has not been resumed at the collierles in this vicinity, The Pottsville Miners Still Idle.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871. There has been no resumption of work at the colheries in this neighborhood yet. All is quiet.

ST. CLAIR, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871.

No Mines to Operation at Ashland. ASHLAND, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871.

The collieries are not yet in operation in this immediate neighborhood, and there is no prospect of resumption until after a basis has been agreed upon between the operators and the Workingmen's Be-nevolent Association. The Strike Ended at the Shamokin Miues.

Seven collieries have resumed work in this vicinity. Five others have not yet resumed, on account of improvements being made. Efforts at Resumption at Mineraville.

POTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871. The Pine Knot colliery at Minersville resumed work to-day. The prospects are that others will also resume by next Monday.

Hending Off the Strikers-Iron Fornaces Suspending Operations. READING, Pa., Feb. 16, 1871. It is stated that it is probable that by the 1st of

March there will not be a single anthracite furnace in biast in the Schuylkill Valley, the manufacturers having acquiesced at the recent meeting in New York in the virtual embargo upon coal transportation as implied in the doubling of tolls upon that article over the Reading Railroad. The purpose of this is understood to be the prevention of further attempts at resumption until a radical change is effected in the system.

# THE POPE AND ARCHBISHOP PURCELL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16, 1871. The Pope has addressed a letter to Archbishop Purcell, acknowledging the receipt of a communi-cation in which the latter signifies and professes, with sincere heart and fulness of faith, his achestor to the dogmatic constitution published in the fourth session of the Vatican Council. The Pope expresses great satisfaction at this testimony of faith and saccritotal feeling conveved in the letter of the Architahop-the more sincere as it completely refutes the evil reports which certain newspapers have circulated against him.

#### FIRE IN PARK PLACE.

4 fire broke out last night in the basement of No. 6 Park place, occupied by B. J. Hertzheim as a lunch room, causing a loss of \$1,000 to him. William E. plishment he was appointed by the provisional gov. ernment Commissioner for his department, and in the exercise of his difficult function displayed so

## CUBA.

HERALD SPECIAL REPORT FROM HAVANA

Departure of the Captain General | Expected Arrival of British War Vessels-Orders for the Interior.

#### IMPORTANT SURRENDER EXPECTED

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1871. The Captain General, Count Valmaseda, left to-day for the Department of Cinco Villas. On arrival there he will receive the submission of Villegas, the rebel chief of that district, who asks to surrender, but only to the Captain General in person.

#### ANOTHER BAILROAD HORROR.

A Train of Cars Thrown Over an Embankment and Burned.

ALBANY, Feb. 17-1 A. M. A terrible accident occurred on the Hudson River Raffroad, about 'wo miles above Bath, Rensselaer

county, at ten o'clock last night. The train consisted of one baggage car, one drawing room coach and a passenger car. The rails were spread apart by some accident, throwing the three cars off the track. They ran a distance of 300 feet in this way, when the passenger coach went over against the hillside and lay there, while the engine and the other two cars went on 300 feet further.

Here the cars rolled over an embankment fully wenty feet high into the gully below, where they caught fire and were totally destroyed. Fortunately there were not many passengers in

the drawing room car. A train was sent down from Troy and the wounded were taken up there.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Thursday, Feb. 16-11:47 P. M. SIGNAL SERVICE, UNITED STATES ARMY. BE | 52 | 52 |

Place of Obser- cation.	ight or	Degrees.	he Wind.	Form of the Wind.	State of th Weather.
Augusta, Ga	20.12	50	_	Calm.	Clear.
Baitimore	30,27	42	-	Calm.	Clear.
Boston	39.69	83	N. W.	Brink.	Clear.
Buffalo	\$1.98	31	8. W.	Gentle.	C.ear.
Charleston	30.17	57	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne	29.31	24	N.	Very brisk,	Pair.
	30.04	38	8. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Cleveland		39	-	Calm.	Clear.
Corinne, Utah.	30.21	32	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Detroit	28,40	28	N. W.	Gentle,	Patr.
	29.99	32 24	8. W.	Gentle,	Clear.
Indianapolis		205	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair,
Key West, Fla.	20.10	71	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Knoxville	20.16	46	E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Lake City, Fin.	30.12	57	***	Calm.	Clear.
Milwankee	30,03	31	W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mobile. Ala		62	100	Calm.	Light rais
Nashville	30.12	50	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
N. Orleans, La.	29.90	64	S. E.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New York	30,09	87	W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	29.62	40	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Oswego	200.06	31	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Philadelphia		41	8. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa	39.31	36	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Portland, Me	29.80	80	N. W.	Brink.	Olear.
Rochester, N.Y.	80 16	29	W.	tientle.	Clear.
San Francisco.	30.43	59	10000	Caim.	Clear.
Savannah	30,19	55	-	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo		46		Gentle.	(Cloudy,
St. Paul	29.94			Gentle.	Cloudy.
Toledo, Ohio	30.16	89		Gentie.	Clear.
Washington	30.17	84		Calm.	Clear.
WilmingtonNC	40,22	49		Calm.	Ctear.
Norfolk	00.00	40		Caim.	Clear.
New London	29,99				Clear.
Mt. Washington	Street, or street	desert.	19/20/19/20	Gale.	Snow.
Barometer	Corre	CLOC	1 for	elevation an	d tempera

NEW YORK UNDER REVIEW.

Lecture of the Rev. Mr. Mingins at Steinway Hall. The Rev. Mr. Mingins delivered an interesting lecture at Steinway Hall last night upon the development of New York and the various phases of life in the metropolis. The audience was large, and frequently applauded the lecturer's pertinent sayings and lively hits. Mr. Mingins was ready with the that in one house in Mulberry street, twenty-five feet by 160, there live 307 persons, representing five nationalities, and of the whole number 100 were des

nationalities, and of the whole number 100 were destitute of bread when they were called on by the city missionary. The ceilar population of the city is 20,000; of the cellars two-thirds are below the level of the sidewalfs. One-half of the entire population of New York is foreign. There are more frish here than in Beifast, more Germans than in Hamburg and twice as many Jews as there are in all Paiestine. Money is the god of New York boys, and girls scout the idea of learning a trade. There are more lawyers than pricklayers, though the average pay of the bricklayer is four dollars per day to the lawyer's two; more doctors than carpentera, though the doctor averages \$150 per pay to four dollars for the carpenter. In the ledging houses for the poor we find professional men and clerks and book-keepers instead of tradespeople. Mr. Mingins thinks that in these times a man is merely an appendage to a woman, and that when the lovely creatures get what they call their rights the men might as well go up in a balloon.

#### THREATENED RIOT AT NEW HAMBURG. A Reporter Runs a Risk of Being Mobbed by the Villagers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 10, 1871. By the merest accident Hamburg, the scene of the recent disaster, to-day escaped a riot. It appears that a New York morning two cent paper had circulated stories of robberies of the dead by the citizens and others, and when an innocent representative of the paper appeared at the Central Hotel this morning, ordered breakfast and was discovered as a correspondent, the landlord, Sackrider, refused to give him food and hounded the rabble upon him. The unoffending correspondent ran for his hie, followed by the excited citizens of the village, but he finally escaped their wrath.

The New Hamburg gang have given notice, indirectly, that they will "clean out" New York reporters instanter. The locomotive powers of the Bohemian alone saved the Dutch hamlet from a serious riot.

# FIRE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning a arge three story frame building in the town of Yonkers, Westchester county, caught fire from a ioss is estimated at \$12,000, on which there was an insurance of \$6,000. The structure is said to have been owned by William M. Tweed and Leonard W. Jerome. A road contracter named Patrick Brady, who occupied the premises, lost nearly all of his furniture, valued at \$2,000.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

A first at Holens, Ark., Wednesday morning, destroye nearly a block of business houses. Loss \$21,000. In the Eins, Phoenix and Security companies. The Mechanics' Cotton Mili, at Swift's creek, near Peters burg, Va., was totally destroyed by are on Wednesday night Loss \$70,000.

Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, will shortly resign and re-tire to private life. He assolutely declines the office of timed States Senator, to which he was elected by the Missis-ippi Legislature. sippl Legislature.

The Thornton Hotel, at Mansfield, Ohio, valued at \$70,000, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

An entertainment was given at the Chicago Opera House yesterday afternoon for the benefit of "the little church around the corner," which netted about \$1,500.

# around the corner, whose nested most states. Two men, named Willis and Warner, serving a sentene for a burglary committed in Thompsolville, Conn., escape, from the State prison at Wethersfield, Conn., yesterlay They jumped into the doctor's sietgle at the door and starte of, but were overhaused by the warden and cirrk of the prison about a mile away and returned to their quarters. EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARRET.—LONDON, Feb. 16-4-7 of P. M.—Consols 22 for money and the account. America accounties easier. United States Syct-twenty bonds, 197 2, 2015; 1865, 50%; 1867, 59%; ten forties, 87%. Stocks of M. Eric, 1863, 1984; illinois Centrals, 199%; Atlantic and Great Western, 29. Liverpool. Corrow Marret.—Liverpool. Fob. 16-430 P. M.—Cotton closed duit. Midding offers a, 73d. The sales of the day foot up 18,800 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export. Bales of cotton as sea nearly due from Mobile have been matter at 75d. for individing Midding uplands on ship named at Charles; on or Savannah for March or April delivery at Liverpool of at 75d. Liverpool. Belantius Market, n.—Liverpool. Belantius Market, n.—Liverpool. Belantius Corn.—No. 2 mixed, new 35s. 6d.

Liverpool. Belantius Market, n.—Liverpool. Feb. 16-430 P. M.—Fore casier at 261s. 6d.

London Produce Market, London, Feb. 16-430 P. M.—Fore casier at 261s. 6d. a 61s. 3d.

### NEW PROVIDENCE.

Herald Special Report from Nassau.

Issued for Supply of Troops-The Exportation of Arms.

## TELEGRAM TO THE HEW YORK HERALD.

NASSAU, Feb. 12, Via HAVANA, Feb. 16, 1871.

A squedron of fifteen vessels of war is soon expected at this port. Three are to remain here and the balance will proceed to Ja

Orders have been issued to furnish rations for a battation of infantry, supposed to be those en route to relaforce the garrison at

The Legislature is now in session and is considering the measure recommended by the Governor to prevent the exportation of

THE CELEBRATER BRODWAID LETTER.

General Frank P. Bhair Defines, His Position.

WASHINGTON, Aune 30, 1868. Colonel JAMES F. BRODHE AD:-DEAR COLONEL-In reply to your inquiries I beg leave to say that I leave ; on to determine, on consultation with my friends from Missouri, whether my name shall be presented to the Democratic Convention, and to submit the following as what I

consider the real and only iss ue in this contest: The reconstruction policy of the radicals will be complete before the next election; the States so long excluded will have been | admitted, negro suffrage established and the carp et-baggers installed in their seats in both branches 6 f Congress. There is no possibility of changing the political character of the Senate, even if the demo, trats should elect their President and a majority of the popular branch of Congress. We cannot, therefore , undo the radical plan of reconstruction by Congr 'estional action;

cal plan of reconstruction by Congressional action; the Senate will continue a bar to it s repeal. Must we submit to it? How can it be o verthrown? It can only be overthrown by the at therity of the Executive, who is sworn to maintain the constitution, and who will fail to do his day if he allows the constitution to perish under a serie s of Congressional enactments which are in paipable violation of its fandamental principles.

If the President elected by the democt acty enforces or permits others to enforce these Resident eventually the constitution acts, the radicals, by the accession of the venty spurious Senators and fifty Representatives, a vill control both branches of Congress, and his adm similariation will be as powerless as the present of the of Mr. Johnson.

both branches of Congress, and his adm inistration will be as powerless as the present of the of Mr. Johnson.

There is but one way to restore the gc verament and the constitution, and that is for the President and the constitution, and that is for the President cleet to declare these acts null and voh 1, compet the army to undo its usurpations at the Sc with. disperse the carpet-bag State governments, 1 lib we the white people to reorganize their own governments and depresentatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of a lenguard of the state of the south, and with the co-operation of the President 1 will not be difficult to compet the Senate to submit 1 once more to the obligations of the constitution. 1 the will not be able to withstand the public judgment, if distinctly invoked and clearly expressed on this i un damental issue, and it is the sure way to avoid all future strife to put this issue plainly to the cot mit ty.

I repeat that this is the real and only que still one which we should allow to centrol us:—Shall we sale overthrown, or shall we exert surselves ft if its full and complete restoration? It is idle to talk of bonds, greenbacks, gold, the public faith and the public credit. What can a democratic President do in regard to any of these with a Congress in 1 oth branches controlled by the carpet-baggers and tier allies? He will be powerless to stop the suppless by which idle negroes are organized into point cal clubs—by which an army is maintained to prove these observed which we have a president who will execute the will of these organized in their outrages upon the half of the people by trampling into dust the usurpations of congress known as the Reconstruction acts. I wish to stand before the Convention upon this issue; but it is one which embraces everything else that a sof value in its large and comprehensive results. It is the one thing that includes all that is worth a cometer, and without it there is noth

#### VIEWS OF THE PAST.

FEBRUARY 17.

1865—Charleston, S. C., almost destroyed by fire.
1857—The Chinese in Surwak, Borneo, rose against and nurdered many of the European restdents.
1855—Battle of Eupatoria; Turks defeated the Rus-

sians.

1849—A panio, caused by an alarm of fire, occurred at the Theatre Royai, Glasgow, during which seventy-five persons were crushed to death.

1814—Battle of Fontainebleu, France.

1461—Battle of St. Albans, England; the Yorkists defeated by the Lancastrians.

The jury in the case of Colonel John Baxter va. Rolf Saunders & L.S. Clark, editors and proprietors of the Knoxville, Tenn., Whig and Register, have returned a verdict for the plaintain of \$27,000. This is the heaviest verdict for libel ever given in the

TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE, ARE RECEIVING DAILY FROM THEIR FACTORY NEW STYLES AND ARTICLES IN STERLING SILVERWARE, DINNER AND DESSERT SETS, TEA SERVICE,

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and the low prices at which they are selling them,
These watches greatly excel any others made in this country in finish, variety and in line timekeeping qualities, and
are for cheaper, quality and price fully considered.

GOODS SENT BY EXPRESS, C. O. D. Ask—Why is the Atlantic Cable Like Wattz\* NERVOUS ANTIDOTE? Because it conveys electricity, guarantees satisfaction at once and is the wonder of the world. Rheumalism, Neuralgia, Deulity, cured as by magic.

-Rerring's Patent
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251 Broadway, corner Marray strass.

All Persons Wishing to Have a Chance in winning the GRAND HAMILTON OFERA HOUSE should purchase their tekets without clear, as only air days now remain before the drawing positively takes place. Torrets \$5 each; to be obtained at the railroad ticket offices and hotels. Also from P. O. Devlin, No. 2 Wall atrest, and from the Commissioners' New York office, 1,217 Broadway. Batchelor's Huir Dye.—The Beat in the ords. The only perfect dye; harmless, raitable, instanta-sous. Factory 16 Bond street.

Eurekr. Mineral Water Sarstoga Springs. Superior to all others in dyspeptle and diseases of liver and kidneys. No. 7 Hudson River Rallroad depot. Variet street.

Golden Hair.—Use Burker's Aurora er GO'aDEN FLUID for quickly impairing a rich golden. fis are shade to hair of any color. William Jay Bar F. Len, 1,275 Broadway, junction Thirty-fourth effects. Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

A rest with fish, some, being a special Agents, Union square and 30 Special Agents, Union square and 30 Special William second Mulled Free for 25 Cents.—Ur. Kukn's Lec-tures on Nerrous Debility; Marriage, its obligations and im-pediments, and diseases arising from imprudence, with cases from actual practice. Address Secretary Dr. Kalan's Ru-seum, 76 Broadway, New York.

To Roussu Catholics. -No. 3 of Saint Peter, the new first class Catholic journal brought out in special defence of the floy See, is siready at press. No. 4, at all the stands, is admitted to be the finest lesue of a Catholic paper ever princet in the United States.

Whitman's Jujubes for the Threat-They Are plentlel. Sold at HUDNIT's and other landing druscists'